Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1830. [NUMBER 82.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Wednesday the 8th September, the Amateurs will have the honor of performing Sheridan's Comedy of

THE

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

To which will be added the Musical Burlesque, in one act, of

AMOROSO,

KING OF LITTLE BRITAIN.

In the course of which will be introduced Parodies on the popular airs of

"See the rosy morn"
"Fly not yet"
"The Tyrolese song of liberty"
"A garland I'll weave"
"Love has eyes"
"Oh! thou art all to me love"
"Has she then failed in her truth?"
"Fare thee well"
"Let misers prize their heaps of gold"
"Tho' Love is warm a while,"
"The Wolf"
Finale—"Calder fair."

Tickets and Places to be had at the Box office at the Theatre on Tuesday the 7th and Wednesday the 8th of September, form 10 till 4 o'Clock.

Boxes.....Rs 8 | Upper Boxes Rs 4
Pit.....6 | Gallery.....2

N. B. No persons will be admitted behind the scenes except those actually engaged in the performance.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Service, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, will be happy to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders for the Proprietor, are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10, Military Square, Fort.

Bombay, 28th August, 1830.

To Be Let.

THE Upper part of a House No. 4 in Military Square, for particulars apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & CO.

Bombay, 28th August, 1830.

To be Let.

A HOUSE thoroughly repaired and painted and formerly occupied by Captain GEORGE JERVIS at Ambrolie opposite to Cowasjee Pateli's Tank. Apply to Messrs. J. JEJEEBHOY AND CO.

Fort, 28th August, 1830.

To be Let.

THE COUNTRY HOUSE at Mazagon, formerly belonging to Jehangier Ardaseer, with excellent accommodation and would suit for two Families, opposite to Col. Leighton's and next to Sir Roge de Faria's Garden. For particulars apply to Messrs. J. JEJEEBHOY and CO.

Bombay, 28th August, 1830.

A CARD.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, wishing to return to England, will be happy to take charge of one or two Children, or to accompany a Lady, a line addressed A. B. care of the PRINTER, will meet with every attention.

Bombay, August 27th, 1830.

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS.

BECK AND CO.

HAVE received for sale on commission an additional supply of Mental food! meriting attention.

AS FOLLOWS.

The last of the Lairds	1 vol.	½ bd.	Rs 5
Self Delusion.....	2	Do.	10
Chronicles of London Bridge.....	1	do bd.	12
The Novice.....3	do	½ bd.	15
History of Great Britain.....	6	do do	30
Shakespear's Selections in Hindoo Persian	1	do	15
Persian Rudiments do	1	do do	12
Buffon's Natural History	2	do do	40
Journal of the Count de Lascasas.....	2	do do	8
Burns Works.....	4	do do	25
Memoirs of John Aikin	2	do do	10
Lord Byron and Contemporarie's.....	1	do do	40
Womans wit and Mans wisdom.....	4	do do	20
Gourgands Memoirs of Napoleon.....	4	do do	40
Milnam's Poems.....	1	do do	8
Animal Biography & obituary.....	1	do do	10
Scotts Miscellaneous works.....	6	do do	40
Memoirs of Court Segur	1	do do	10
Sir Marmaduke Maxwell	1	do do	8
Ellis's Original letters 2d series.....	4	do do	25
Elizabeth de Bruce..	3	do do	15
Richmond.....	3	do do	15
English Fashionables abroad.....	3	do do	15
Owain Goch.....	3	do do	15
The Prarie.....	3	do do	15
Holland Side.....	1	do do	8
De Beauvoie.....	3	do do	15
Cuthbert.....	3	do do	20
Blue Stocking Hall..	3	do do	20
Hope Leslie.....	3	do do	15
Memoris of Theobald Wolf Tone,.....	2	do do	15
O'Briens and O'Flaherty's.	4	do do	25
Two years in Ava....1		do do	12
The Reign of Terror	2	do do	12
Flirtation.....	3	do do	15
De Lisle.....	3	do do	15
Lettres de Cachet..	1	do do	5
Traditional Tales..	2	do do	10
O'Hara Famliy....	3	do do	15
King of the Peak..	3	do do	15
Prose Romanus....	1	do do	10

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....		Rs 5	qr. "
Articles of War.....		5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..		2	"
Book Almanacks' for 1830....		2	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829.....		1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each.....		1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.		1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....		"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....		"	2
Bills of Lading, do.....		"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.....		"	2
Price Currents, per dozen.....		3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed no moderate terms.

For "Penang."

DAILY EXPECTED

THE BRIG

GENERAL BARNES,

OF 210 TONS,

J. L. WOOD,

COMMANDER.

FOR Freight or Passage.—Apply to Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR and Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

INDIA GAZETTE,—JULY 30.

The progress of the events which have led to the elevation of Prince LEOPOLD to the Sovereignty of Greece, is, we believe, little understood, and we would therefore recommend to our readers a very interesting article on this subject, which we find in the last Number of the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, a periodical which continues to maintain a very high character for its able disquisitions on foreign literature and philosophy, politics and statistics.

The *independence* of Greece was an idea which the European powers that have concerned themselves with its fate, were long unwilling to admit, but the obstinacy of the Turk at last left them no other alternative. The subject of the *boundaries* to be allotted to the new state encountered greater difficulties:—

"The protocol of April 22 had determined its limits on the North by a line drawn across the mountains, from the Gulf of Volo to that of Arta or Abracia. This limitation, besides being only provisional and therefore subject to future revision, proceeded on the supposition that the Turkish tribute and feudel superiority were to make parts of the final arrangement. As the latter had been abolished, the Porte claimed a compensation for the loss in a slice from the larger boundary. After a good deal of discussion at the conferences, with maps, charts, plans, and compasses before them—after examining the course of this mountain and that river—after reading the reports of the ambassadors who inquired into the matter at Poros—after trying to ascertain how many Turkish souls inhabited this town or that village, and how many Greek robbers or shepherds were posted in this valley or that mountain fastness,—the arbiters of the Greek destinies—the political geometers or land surveyors of the Greek state, decided that the limits of the new sovereignty should be restricted, and that it was entitled to have no portion of Thessaly or Acarnania. Instead, therefore, of passing across the mountains between the Gulfs of Volo and Arta, the new line of demarcation is to commence on the North—East, at the Gulf af Zeitum, & to proceed North—West till it reaches the Vrachori, on the course of the Achelous or Aspropotamos, and to follow the vail of that river till it falls into the sea North of the Gulf of Patras, near Cape Skropha to the West of Missolonghi thus leaves in possession of the Turks the province of Acarnania, a great district of level and fertile land on the West—the town of Vonizza and an extensive tract of level territory opposite Santa Maura or Leucadia, Ithaca, and Cephalonia."

This line includes nearly all the territory which could be properly called Greece, viz. the Peleponneses with its five celebrated provinces, Argolis, Elis, Arcadia, Sparta, and Messenia; north of the Isthmus, Attica, Bœotia, Phocis, Locris, and a great part of Etolia; to the east, the island of Eubœa or Negropont; and to the south-east the celebrated cluster of the Clyclades. Besides Thessaly and Acarnania, it excludes Candia or Crete, together with Chois, Samos, and Rhodes. The population of the liberated provinces is estimated on a large calculation at less than a million. The Reviewer highly approves of the dissappointment of Prince LEOPOLD to the new sovereignty, and defends, on very insufficient grounds, the proceedings of the allied powers in having completed their arrangements without any reference to the Greek people. By various proofs he establishes two facts—that the Greek people expected to be consulted on the arrangements for the final pacification of their country; and that the allies have settled these matters without any reference to the expressed opinions of those whom they most effect, and he proceeds to defend their doing so in the following way:—

"In almost any ordinary case we are ready to admit that such interference in the affairs of a people might be an indication of great oppression and exposed to the charge of great injustice. But such an imputation will be removed in the case of the Greeks, when we consider the tyranny from which they have been rescued, the favours which they owe to their protectors, and the further benefits proposed to be conferred upon them. It is plain, from a very superficial view of their situation in the begining of 1827, that but for the interposition of the allies, on the conclusion of the treaty of London they must have been very soon overpowered. Ibrahim Pacha held almost undisputed possession of the Peloponnesus—Missolonghi had fallen long before. Western Greece had thus been resubjugated, and Eastern Greece was again in the power of the Pachas. There were scarcely any troops on foot—there was the only shadow of a government—and many of the selfish chiefs were prepared for submission.

"In 1825 a proposal had been made by the existing Government of Greece to place it under British protection; and subsequently the belief was general, that nothing but foreign protection could save it from Mussulman conquest. In such a state of things, and in yielding to such appeals, the allies acquire a right of interfering in the affairs of Greece, which they could not have acquired in any common circumstances of national alliance. As they have kept their squadrons in the Mediterranean for years to secure the pacification of Greece, as they have fought battles, and equipped expeditions for the same object, they are entitled to provide permanently for the accomplishment of their object, by giving Greece a stable government. The enemies of their policy may object to their conduct, that they treat the Greeks like a flock of sheep: but if the comparison be at all admitted, it ought to be followed up by saying, that, if they are a flock, they have been rescued from the wolf to be put under the care of the shepherd."

We augur very unfavorable of a Government whose foundation are laid in utter neglect and contempt of the national will. The arguments by which such a proceeding is defended are as ungenerous as the measure itself is unjust and despotic. The allies have conferred favours on the Greeks, and they avail themselves of their own power and weakness of their friends to impose on the latter a foreign prince without even the form asking their leave. The *recommendation* of Prince LEOPOLD by the allied powers to the people of Greece would have been omnipotent. It would have been a mere formality, but one that includes an important principle which would have been the germ of great future improvement. We shall be agreeably disappointed, if it is not found that the neglect of this will sow the seeds of discontent and civil dissension, and will open a door to future oppression and foreign dictation.

The Reviewer supposes, that one of the Prince's earliest measures will be the formation of a constitutional act adapted to the wants and wishes of the people. Such is the poverty of the country and of the Government that it is impossible for him to do any thing without a subsidy or a loan. The whole revenue of Greece last year did not amount to £160,000, while the expenditure exceeded £400,000. The state of religion and of public instruction in the country should be among the first objects of his attention; but above every thing else he should endeavour to provide for the physical wants of the nation and repair the calamities of the late Revolution.

"The *plusquam civillia bella* of Greece for several years have left vestiges which could only be imprinted by barbarians. The towns are ruins—the fields are waste—trade has been destroyed—capital has never been created, or at least does not exist—agriculture is deserted—the people of whole districts, having fled from their homes, are huddled together in places of asylum far from their houses and property—the army is without pay—the finances without order—the courts without judges, and the laws without authority. Nothing but the most laborious communication can take place between one district and another. There is not a carriage road, and scarcely a bridge in the whole country. The lands which the Turks have left, and the value of which remains to be adjusted by a commission, must be distributed. The peasantry must be located on their new grounds, freed from the influence of the chieftains, and placed under the dominion of law."

The resurrection of Greece and its acquisition of national independence will form a new era in the history of modern Europe. If Prince LEOPOLD employ his power to establish civil, religious, and political liberty on safe and enlightened principles, few names will descend to posterity with greater or more deserved glory.

INDIA GAZETTE.—AUGUST 4.

We have received a long printed statement of the proceedings at a public meeting of the inhabitants of *Glasgow*, held on the 10th February, relating to the China and India Trade, and it affords a gratifying proof of the temper with which the subject is treated by the opponents of the Company, of the information which is brought to its consideration, and of the increasing interest which is felt in the important questions belonging to it.

The Lord Provost was in the Chair, and after the meeting was opened, Mr. KIRKMAN FINLAY delivered an able address in support of the Petition, which he proposed for adoption. After disclaiming every sort of personal or political hostility to the Directors of the East India Company, he paid the following high tribute to their public servants:—

"It has been frequently said, and with justice, that a more respectable body of public servants, distinguished for principles of high honour—for the most profound intelligence, and for the purest, motives, could not be found in the service of any government. And when I state, therefore, as I shall presently have the honour to do, the reasons that induced me to desire that the Commercial Monopoly of the East India Company should cease, it will appear that it arises from no sort of opposition to the Company or to the officers by whom its service has been or is discharged."

Assuredly there is no wish to ascribe to the Company or its servants any other motives of feelings than those which would influence every other human being in similar circum-

stances. No one blames them for endeavouring to retain the power and privileges, patronage and influence which they possess; but it is altogether a different question whether they should be allowed to retain them—whether they should be regulated in a different manner from what they have been—whether the public would not be benefitted by making those immunites common to all which in fact belong to all, but which are now monopolized by a few. If the merchants of Glasgow were the privileged few, they would be as blind as the Directors now are to the evils of monopoly and exclusion, and the Directors would probably be the very men who would clamour most loudly for free trade to China and free settlement in India.

Mr. KIRKMAN FINLAY mistakes when he states that the Americans trade from India to China; but he gives the following summary, which we believe may be depended on, of the American Trade with China:—

"The next point is the increase of the American China Trade. It is not long since the Americans had any trade with China at all; and it is sufficient for me to tell you, that it grew up and was fostered only by its freedom. The American trade there had no other advantage. They had no monopoly prices to encourage them, nor great power of money, or the consumption of a market like Great Britain I will read a comparative statement of the Company's Trade, and that of American. The greatest year of the Company's trade with China amounted to £4 200,000. The amount of the value of the American Imports and Exports into and from China—averge of

4 Years,	1804 to 1807,	£1,811,258
3 do.	1809 to 1811,	£1,678,098
4 do.	1815 to 1818,	£2,761,028
7 do.	1816 to 1829,	£3,145,749

In 1818-19 it was £4,129,429

As large in amount nearly as the East India Company, with all the advantage of their monopoly. Thus you see in the Americans all the advantages of a free and unrestricted trade, compared with a monopoly and an unbounded supply of wealth. The consumption in America of tea does not amount to 12 millions of lbs. and it is surprising their trade should have amounted to this sum. The consumptinn of Britain is from 27 to 28 millions of lbs."

Thus, although the consumption of tea in America is only 12 millions of lbs. while that of Great Britain is little short of 30 millions, the value of their exports and imports in 1818 19 equalled that of the Company's in the greatest year of their trade. The American trade with China has, we believe, declined since that year, owing to great losses, but it still continues of an extent to show what may be done by England if the existing shackles are removed.

Mr. JOHN DEANS, from Batavia, made some very just and appropriate remarks on the subject of Free Settlement in India, which we regret that we cannot extract entire. The following facts are decisive of the question as far as the security of British power in India can be considered as affected by the proposed measure of throwing the country open to settlers:—

"The advocates for the renewal of the charter insist, that the stability of our Empire in the East will be endangered by the settlement of Europeans in the interior, who will in all probability, drive the *peaceable* natives into *rebellion*. How preposterous and absurd is such an idea, and how much at variance with the experience of those nations who have colonized in India. The Portuguese, from the effects of colonization, long possessed considerable influence in India The Spaniards could never have retained possession of Manilla had it not been colonized; and yet, in consequence of its being so, it has been preserved to Spain throughout all the vicissitudes which that country has undergone. Of the large, fertile, and populous island of Java, the only part which has been entirely free from insurrection, is that protion which has been colonized. In the district of Batavia and Butenzirg, which is almost all private property, on disturbance or insurrection has been known. Indeed, so convinced has the Dutch Government become of the security and benefit to be derived from colonization, that they now invite settlers of capital, without reference to the nation to which they belong, to settle in the interior of Java, and cultivate whatever they choose, with the exception of opium, which is prohibited, from its deleterious effects on the population, but too much addicted to the use of it. That the Dutch Government, if they persevere in this wise policy, will soon render Java a peaceable, wealthy, and valuable colony, there can be little doubt."

If we can find room we shall republish the Glasgow Petition, which presents an able and condensed view of the question between the Company and their opponents; and is the more important, considering the failure which the India trade is alleged to have occasioned in Glasgow. The merchants and manufacturers of that city are, we suppose, better acquainted with their own interests than other people, and notwithstanding the losses they have suffered, they still seem to think that it would be for their advantage to prosecute the trade with the further facilities which they ask from Parliament.

Government Securities.

TO BUY. Prem.		AUGT. 5, 1830.	TO SELL Prem.	
28	8	Remittable	27	8 Do.
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent. Loan.	0	12 Dis.
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto	0	3 Dis.
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share	4300	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

Discount on Private Bills	7	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	6	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

BUY.		SELL.
1	10 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	1 10½

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE—At Calcutta, on Monday, the 2d August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, Mr. P. J. Plumer, to Miss Maria Kleyn.

BIRTHS.—At St. James' School, Calcutta, on the 1st August, Mrs. R. Platts, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 3d August, Mrs. N. Alexander, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Moorshedabad, on the 15th of July, Fry Magniac, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, deeply lamented.

MADRAS.

MADS. GOVT. GAZT.—AUGUST 16.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society held at Calcutta, on the 7th ultimo, the proceedings of which are published in the Calcutta Government Gazette, it appears that a report by Doctor Strong and Mr. Ross on the progress and probable expence of Boring for Wate, agreeable to a resolution of the Physical Committee, referring the subject to the general meeting was read; and it was resolved that one thousand rupees be placed at the disposal of the Physical Commitee, to provide for the cost of carrying on the neeessary operations under their general superintendance, and that they report progress from time to time.

In their Report on Boring for Water Springs Messrs. Strong and Ross state, that, "since the Boring Rods have been obtained from Government, about the end of May, nearly seventy feet of earth have been perforated consisting of vegetable mould, sand, and other alluvial matter, into a compact yellow clay; but as the rainy season has advanced, considerable difficulties have occurred, sand and loose earth having been, from time to time, washed into the hole bored, and a brackish water exceded through the sand, which, at this moment, rises to within ten feet of the surface, and the present depth of the hole does not exceed much more than forty feet. As we have hitherto been boring in alluvial deposits, without proper pipes to keep out the yielding soil, and plentifully exuding water, the difficulties we have encountered are, perhaps, little more than might have been expected; and that they may be overcome, remains to be proved; but how to estimate the probable expence, is not quite so easy a matter as it may appear to a casual observer; however, we can merely recommend what appears to be the most feasible method to adopt to obtain the objects in view, and leave it to the Society to determine, whether this plan, or any other, shall be pursued."

Government has also given, it appears, besides the Boring Rods, a Tindal and ten Lascars to work, and two European Linguists to direct them.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable	31	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent.	29	Do
New Ditto	¼	Do.
Exchange	1 | 9.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

DEPARTURES.—Augt. 12th, Brig Helen, Captain G. F. Gottlieb, for Calcutta.

Do. Bark Caledonia, Captain T. L. Symers, for the Northern Ports and Moulmein.

Do. 14th, Bark Jane, W. F. Wilkins for the Northern Ports.

Do. Bark Fifeshire, W. J. Crawley, for Eskapilly and Chittagong,

Do. 15th H. C. Ship Castle Huntly, H. A. Drummond, for Penang, Singapore, and China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.—At Madras, on Tuesday the 10th Instant, after an illness of 3 days, Abraham Frederick Daniel, the beloved Son of H. D. Ide, Esq. late Resident at Tutucoreen.

PENANG.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT CORNWALLIS, 30TH JUNE, 1830.

The following Appointments for the Management of the Settlements of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, are to have effect from the 1st Proximo:

R. Fullerton, Esq. Commissioner for the affairs of the Settlements of P. W. Island, Singapore and Malacca.

Mr. R. Ibbetson, Deputy Resident at P. W. Island.

Mr. S. Garling, Deputy Resident at Malacca.

Mr. K. Murchison, Deputy Resident at Singapore.

Mr. S. G. Bonham, 1st Assistant at Singapore

Mr. H. Nairne, 1st Assistant at P. W. Island.

Mr. R. F. Wingrove, 2d Assistant at Singapore.

Mr. W. T. Lewis, 2d Assistant at Malacca.

Captain J. Law, 2d Assistant at P. W. Island.

J. PATULLO,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London	at 6 months sight	1 | 9
Bengal	at 30 days sight.	108½ per 100
Madras	at 30 days sight	10, per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes	139 Bombay Rs per 00	| Sc.
Unremitable ditto	107½ ditto	per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 103 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	at par B'by Rs
German Crowns	100 per 213½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London	Per Ton £ 5. 01
China	Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

Our Shipping reportas to arrivals, since our last is blank, the only Departure is the Ship *Futtay Rahemon*, to Calcutta.

The following letter has been circulated among the principal mercantile Establishments of Calcutta.

To ————————,

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor by direction of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium to acquaint you that it has been determined to relinquish the Provision of Opium in Malwa and other parts of Central India for subsequent Public Sale at Bombay and that the Opium Agent in Malwa has accordingly been directed to discontinue the purchase of that article on account of Government.

It is intended in lieu of the system so abandoned to draw a revenue in future from the Opium of Malwa by granting Pases for a consideration to be fixed by the Bombay Government, the amount of which will hereafter be made known.

On obtaining these instruments from the Officers in Malwa or Bombay, who may be empowered by the Government at that Presidency to issue them, the holders of Malwa Opium or Speculators who buy of them, will be permitted to carry the Article so protected from Malwa to Bombay and to export it thence to China or elsewhere in the same manner and under the same advantages hitherto granted to purchasers of the Opium sold by Government at Bombay.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen
Your Most Obed. Servant,
(Signed,) H. M. PARKER,
SECRETARY.

Board of Customs Salt and Opium,
the 31st July 1830.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Major C. Ovans, European Regt.
Asst. Surgn Willoughby Ardington, General Duty.
Lieut. C. Whitehead, 12th Regt. N. I.
Ensign T. Edmonds, 3d Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. J. R. Billamore, 1st Grs,

SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARTURE.—Aug. 25th, Ship Fattel Reymon, Hajee Abdulla Nacqudah, to Bengal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTHS.—At the Hermitage on the night of the 20th Instant, the Lady of J. H. Farquharson Esq., of a Daughter.

English Extracts.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

FAIR v. ELPHINSTONE.

Mr. FOLLETT opened the pleadings. It was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover compensation in damages for being forcibly compelled to leave Bombay, by an order of the defendant, who was at that time Governor of the island.

Mr. DENMAN stated the case to the Jury. After prefacing his remarks with some general observations on the great importance of the case the Learned Counsel detailed the facts, from which it appeared that in the year 1822, the plaintiff (Mr. Fair) left this country, under a license from the East India Company for the purpose of residing in Bombay. In 1824 he established in that Colony a newspaper, called the *Bombay Gazette*, which paper was well received. Sir Edward West, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, wrote to Mr. Fair, requesting him to report the proceedings of that Court, which he accordingly did for a length of time, without any complaint being made. In July of 1824 an extraordinary scene took place in the Court. The apartments occupied by the Judge are immediately adjoining, against the doors of which a person called a "chop guard" is placed, to prevent any person from entering. At the time alluded to, however, a gentleman named Shaw was in Court on business, and he applied to one of these "chop guards" for some pens, ink, and paper. The guard said he could not leave his post, but there was a "sepoy" who would fetch him some. This answer not satisfying Mr. Shaw, he knocked the guard down. Mr. Justice Chambers, who was at the time presiding, ordered an attachment to issue against Mr. Shaw, for contempt of Court. So extraordinary an event was, of course, reported by the plaintiff in his paper—which report, from some cause or other, gave offence to the Governor, Mr. Elphinstone, who threatened Mr. Fair, that if he did not publish a statement that the report in question was incorrect, he would withdraw his licence, and expel him the island. Mr. Fair, conscious of his correctness, refused to comply with an order that would stamp him as a person unworthy of credit, the consequence was, he was arrested, and by the defendant's orders conveyed on board a ship to be sent to England. The Jury would now mark the conduct of the defendant. The Burmese war was at this time raging, and the plaintiff instead of being put in a ship about to sail for England, was actually put in one filled with soldiers, amongst whom he was for a time obliged to mix, until a cabin at length was found for him. This was not all the ship was sent such a circuitous route that it was twelve months after Mr. Fair left Bombay before he arrived in England, when the ordinary time was only four months; in fact, there had been a ship sailed from Bombay to England and back again before the plaintiff arrived. The plaintiff, as he before said, had established a newspaper and another literary work; but by an act of the defendant, his property had been destroyed, and himself distressed in mind and body. He therefore, came this day to repation in damages. And when he made complaint, what fearful odds he had to contend with; the defendant was backed by all power and influence of the East India Company, and the most powerful talent at the bar was arrayed on his side. But he (Mr. Denman) was at a loss what defence could be set up. *They were not to be told that an English Governor was not to be answerable for the manner in which he dispensed his power. Surely such a doctrine would never be advanced.* He would not however enter into speculative opinion on the point, but at once read the opinion of some eminent Judges on the subject. *Lord Mansfield had said "that if a Governor abused his power, an appeal could be made if he was not in England to the Privy Council, but if he was in this country at the time the complaint was made, he was accountable to that Court; for added his Lordship, it is monstrous to suppose that an English Governor was not accountable to God and his own conscience"* Sir Edward Coke had also given a similiar opinion. In the present case Mr. Elphinstone had dismissed from Bombay a gentleman remarkable for his mildness and respectability, and who had laid a foundation for his future fortune. He regretted that he had to make such a charge against a gentleman, who in other respects had performed the duties of his office with so much credit. *It would, however, have the effect of teaching future Governors that the rights and liberty of the subject were not to be trifled with.*

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (with whom were Mr. GURNEY, Mr. ADAM, Mr. Serjeant SPANKIE, and two gentleman behind the bar) took an objection that the action had not been commenced within the time prescribed by the Act of Geo, III cap. 147, which made it imperative that all actions of this nature should be commenced within three years after the plaintiff arrived in this country, and Mr. Fair arrived in England in September, 1825.

After a very long discussion Lord TENTERDEN allowed the objection to be good. The plaintiff was in consequence nonsuited.—*Sun, April 24.*

THE ARMY.

(*From the John Bull, April 5.*)

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Lieut.-General Cookson, from R. Art. Devon.

Colonels—Duncan, E. I. Comp. Service, London, ? Madan, h. b. Independents.

Lieut. Colonel Figg, R. Eng. Montreal, upper Canada.

Captains—Llntott, 13th F. Dinapore, Bengal: Douglas, 3d Royal Vet. Bn. Sierra Leone (as Barrack Master); Chisholm, h. h. 12th F Inverness: Shaw, h. p. 5th W. I. R.; Duke. h. p. Unatt.: Gesenius, h. p. R. Art. Ger. Leg. Hanover.

Lieutenants—Valloncey, 31st F. on the Ganges, below Cawnpore; M'Intosh, late 9th R. Vet. Bn.; Spence, h. p. 5th Dr. Gds.; J. Smith, h. p. 45th F.; Hanaghar, h. p. 47th F; Gordon, h. p. 62d F. Edinburgh; Edwards, h. p. 5th Gar. Bn.; Ritterholm, h. p. Bruns, Inf. Brunswick: De Ilten, h. p. 1th Hus. Ger. Leg. Hamburgh.

Second Lieutenant and Ensigns—Robison, R. African Corps, at Sea: Cromie, Royal Eng. Kingston, Upper Cannda; Sloane, late 10th Royal Vet. Bn.

Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals—Downing, h. p.

Surgeon Gunther, h. p. 4th Line Ger. Leg. Nieuburg, Hanover.

Assistant-Surgeon Coleman, 40th F. Hobart's Town, Van Diemen's Land.

War Office, Feb. 28, 1830.

The Secretary at War acknowledges the receipt of a letter signed A. B. dated 18th Feb. 1830 of which the following is a copy:—

"SIR HENRY HARDINGE—I beg leave again to enclose the sum of 2l. (being the fourth payment), amounting together to 10l. which I have returned from my pension, because there was an error in making out my discharge.—I am, Sir Henry Hardinge, your very obedient servant, "A. B."

The said sum has therefore been paid into the Bank of England, to the account of the Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Forces, for the service of the public.

A circular, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Officer commanding the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, now stationed at York Barracks:—

SIR—The sum to be paid to the innkeeper for the hot meal supplied to the soldier on the march in England, being fixed by the Mutiny Act for the present year at 10d., I have the honour to acquaint you, that after the 25th of this month the charges for marching money are to be made in the public accounts at the following rates:—Cavalry soldier, in England, 11½d. per diem—Infantry soldier, in England, 1s. 1d. per diem—Discharged soldier of infantry or cavalry, in England

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and Scotland, 1s 6d. per diem.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) H. HARDINGE.
Officer Commanding, &c.

Sir THOMAS MUINRO, K, C. B.

(Concluded.)

In 1807—he had then been twenty-seven years in the country—he resolved upon returning to England, intending to go back to India after the expiration of the usual furlough of three years allowed by the Company. Few persons, probably, goes into the Company's service with the design of permanently remaining in the country and Colonel Munro had deferred longer than usual revisiting his native land, in the hope of first realizing a competent provision, the opportunities for which had been quite insignificant before his appointment at Canara and the Ceded Districts. His desire of returning at the time he did was to have the chance, no longer, to be delayed, of seeing once more his aged parents, whose life and his brothers (himself in particular) had contributed largely to soothe and relieve. The visit did not bring all the satisfaction he had anticipated; his mother died before his arrival his father was scarcely capable of recognizing him, and two of his brothers were also dead. After indulging his inclinations in reviewing the scenes of his youth, and spending a few months in Glasgow, he betook himself to London, and shared in that liberal society so readily there to be found by men of any distinction, and who have mixed with the favourites of Fortune and shared her favours. Too active, or too restless, to be content with the common hum-drum of life, he seized the opportunity, as the guest of Sir John Hope, of accompanying the reckless expedition to Walcheren. Mr. Gleig hints his belief that the Duke of Wellington, with whom, as we have seen, Munro had in India been on terms of intimacy, sought to secure his services in Spain; and nothing, he adds, would have prevented his joining the Peninsular army, but the requisition of his services by the Company. How this could have been made compatible with the regulations of the army, we do not ourselves understand; but the author was once a soldier, and should know. Perhaps he only means Munro would have joined as a volunteer, as he did with the Walcheren troops.

While in London, the period for the renewal of the Company's charter approached, and the interests of his employers, of course, demanded his first attention. Among the persons summoned to give evidence before the committee of the Commons, Colonel Munro was conspicuous; he gave it with such promptitude and intelligence, such perfect knowledge and sound discretion, as to leave the deepest impression, and command the warmest admiration. The sentiments delivered before the Committee differ materially from those expressed in some parts of his confidential correspondence; and the discrepancy has been seized upon as a ground of reproach, proving a compromise of principle, and an unworthy accommodation to the wishes of his employers. It must not be denied there *is* discrepancy, there is wariness, there is even something like accommodation; but no more than naturally and insensibly, without any impeachment of integrity, results from long habits of command—of administering supreme authority—of upholding a system of conquest and usurpation, in the name and for the interests of his potent employers. Be it remembered, too, that the correspondence alluded to contains the sentiments of greener years; and that, at all events, the reasons by which he supports his maturer, or, if we will, his later opinions, are weighty ones.

The publication of the Reports drew the public attention especially to the Judicial System of India—we mean that of the interior of the country. The Company also came to the resolution of appointing a Commission to investigate and modify the system and its operations, and Colonel Munro was selected, as the most competent person in the service, to place at the head of it. Till the change effected by the reforming hand of Cornwallis, in 1793, the collector had been also the judge—a combination of powers which was considered in England, where matters are not always considered with reference to circumstances, as perfectly incompatible. The system, however, was essentially that of the country, was what the natives were used to and were content with. The collector decided revenue cases on the spot, without the delays and confusion of appeals, and a door was thus doubtless open for abuse; but changes in the administration of justice require to be gradual and slow to win any thing like a welcome among the mass of a people. With little regard to the wishes or the wants of the natives, Cornwallis made a sudden and sweeping change—broke up the whole chain of subordinate native authorities—altered the tenures of land—erected a judge with a stationary court, and reduced the collector to a tax-gatherer. The consequence was speedily general confusion—litigation multiplied, and arrears of business rapidly accumulated. The change first began in Bengal, and was only recently introduced in Madras, under the patronage of Elliot, the governor. In Munro's collectorates, the old and native system had prevailed, and with his activity and integrity he had found it to work well, and in accordance with the prepossessions of the people—which with him was, justly, a predominating motive for maintaining any establishment.

Though any thing but a reformer, in the invidious sense of the term, Munro met with a cool reception on his arrival at Madras in 1814; he was regarded as a man pertinaciously attached to his own experience, and disposed to make sweeping and offensive changes. Every obstruction was thrown in his way. For three years he toiled and toured in every direction, and at last effected nothing, we believe, but some very slight modifications—a scantling of judicial authority was restored to the Collector in very inferior and limited matters. The farther prosecution of his thankless office was intercepted by the Pindarree war; and Colonel Munro, at all times eager for professional employment, caught at the opportunity, and solicited a command, and pressed his point to the borders of importunity, on the grounds of long service, experience, and even seniority. To make room for him by the removal of [illegible] was impracticable, and attempts were made to secure his services again in the superintendence of new provinces recently ceded by the Peishwah. Though annoyed by the opposition to his wishes, and mortified by the preference given to junior officers, he finally gave way, and accepted the trust. Circumstances, however, soon favoured him; the commencement of a Mahratta war furnished a new ground for solicitation, and a Brigadier's commission was dispatched to him in the autumn of 1817. Even then new obstacles sprang up under his feet; and no pains, certainly, were taken to supply him with troops to enable him to prosecute the plans he had suggested. But we cannot follow him through his two busy campaigns—they turned out more fortunately than, with his very limited means, he could have calculated upon, and finally won him the Companionship of the Bath.

The war over, General Munro resigned his appointments, civil and military, and returned with his family to England; and within a very few weeks of his arrival among his friends in Scotland, he was summoned to London, and appointed Governor of Madras, on the resignation of Mr. Elliott. Though abandoning all designs of revisiting India, as he had done, this was a distinction not to be rejected, and he promptly accepted an honour, which fell to him, not by importunity of solicitation, or the favour of patronage, but from a general sense, among the members of administration, and the chiefs of the Company, of his undoubted merits and brilliant qualities. To Madras he accordingly returned, and in June 1820 assumed the reins of power. He had now an opportunity of carrying effectively into practice his conceptions of what the condition of Hindoo society demanded for their satisfactory government. Most of the measures he had zealously struggled, while at the head of the judicial commission, to introduce, he now enforced, and brought all his long experience to bear upon the subject. The leading principle of his ministry was to conciliate the natives, raise them in the scale of civilization, and give them rational notions of steady and regular government. For the accomplishment of these purposes, he insisted upon familiar knowledge of the language, customs, and feelings of the people, in the agents of power, civil and military. They were enjoined especially to abstain from interfering in the disputes of the natives on questions of caste and matters of religion. Liberal salaries were assigned to collectors and judges, temptations to abuse as much as possible removed. For the benefit of the people he reestablished the native schools, and alloted large sums for their maintenance. A leading principle with him was to employ the natives more—to raise them to higher office; and every opportunity was taken to reward those who distinguished themselves by their usefulness. The freedom of the press he held to be absolutely incompatible with the continuance of British authority in India. This is an unpopular sentiment—but there are good grounds for caution, and General Munro felt the full force of them. *Public* in India there is really none; and the English are all in office, and form part of the government. It is impossible that any two conditions of society can differ more than those of England and India and none but a party-politician would insist on applying the principles which suit the one to the other. But we cannot dilate on this, or touch, upon the scores of points which Mr. Gleig's selections from General Munro's papers would enable us to do—to show forth the Governor's opinions on all the leading question of India and his principles of action. The book itself will be extensively read, to the great improvement of our knowledge of India.

Sir Thomas continued to administer the government of Madras to the general satisfaction for seven years—much beyond the period he originally intended, but the Burmese war interposed and detained him. His advice was anxiously sought in the conduct of that war, though he had not been consulted in the undertaking of it; and he was led, step by step, to stay and see the result of it. The ill-health of one of his children had caused the return to England of his wife and family, and he was himself preparing to follow, when a sudden illness cut him off—leaving behind him a name that will not in India, be soon forgotten, with the reputation of an honourable man, an indefatigable servant, a discreet, intelligent and benevolent governor.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, March 31st, 1830.

My dear Bull.—From 15 degrees of cold we have now 15 of heat, a difference in *one Month* of 30 degrees! You, who know Paris so well, from the Faubourg St. Antoine to the Barrier of Passy, need not be assured that the Parisians are at present gay and happy—like butter flies, they *live* in the sunshine, and when there is no sun, they merely *exist*, like the chrysails. Already too English are arriving—the French, having no Chambers to plague them, are departing, and Paris will all be outside the Barriers in less than a month. Men and women-milliners have arrived from all parts of *Europe* to ascertain the spring fashions; and even our younger brother *Jonathan* having commenced an era of civilization under General Jackson, has sent over some Lady Jonathans from New York and Philadelphia, to Herbault's and the Rue Vivienne, to purchase silks and take back fashions to our friends the Yankees. This is a tolerable correct picture of what is going on in the world of dress—an article of life which has claimed attention, ever since our good mother Eve made an apron of fig-leaves.

In the *Theatrical world*, we have "*Hernani*" on one side, and "*Ni, Ni,*" a parody or burlesque on the former, on the other side. I believe the truth is, that it would be a very good bargain to strike between the authors of these two pieces, that the *Ni. Ni,* should be allowed to laugh at the tragedy of the *Hernani* and Victor Hugo should be permitted to *weep* over the comedy of the latter.

In the Legal world there are trials for the political offences of the press literally without end. *One* is tried for praising the Charter too much (which is very easily done), and *another* for praising it too little (which is hardly possible)—*one* for saying the Chambers are every thing (which is false), and the *other* for saying the Chambers are nothing (which is very near the truth)—*one* for saying the King has no power independent of his subjects (which is treason), and the *other* for saying the King is all-powerful, and can do better without the Charter and Chambers, than with them (and which is good sense, though better in theory than, I fear, it would be found in practice).—I know perfectly well that the Prince de Polignac hopes, by consenting to these various prosecutions against *violent* men and *violent* opinions on *both* sides, to evince the determination of the Government to march legally and constitutionally, and thus put to silence those who pretend that the minister dreams of or desires *Coups d'Etut;* and hopes thereby to induce the journalists of both Cotes to write with moderation and justice. I confess however that I think, in *this respect* the Prince de Polignac is mistaken, and that the best way would be to leave the papers alone, *except of course in those cases* where the throne or the royal family, or the religion of the state, are made the subjects of attack. In such case indeed it would be criminal to be silent, and he who did not place himself in the breach would be a coward and a traitor. "For God, the King, and the Charter," is the motto of the Prince de Polignac's cabinet, and I defy the bitterest enemies of the administration to point out an act of the Government which has not been in strict conformity with the motto they have thus adopted, and the principles which by such adoption they have promised to maintain.

In the political world no events of great moment have transpired at Paris since my last letter. Bourmont has been appointed Commander in Chief of the military forces destined for the expedition against Algiers, and an Aide de Camp of the Dauphin's has been appointed Under Secretary at War to transact the business of that department in the absence of the General. The Dauphin has resolved upon going to Toulon to witness the embarkation of the troops, and inspire them with ardour. The Swiss troops, in the employ of France have refused to go to Algiers, on the ground of their service in the cause of France being restricted, by the Treaty made with Switzerland, to Europe—and according to "Cary, Algiers is in Africa! M. Cuvier de Rauvilie, the Minister of Public Instruction, has been elected Member of the Chamber of Deputies in the room of M. La Bourdonnaye, who was some time since elevated to the Peerage. This is another proof that France is Royalits. and will not have the men of anarchy and revolution which have been attempted to be forced upon them be the demagogues of the Cote Gauche. M. Villele has been invited to enter the Ministry upon certain terms, which, being moderate and constitutional conditions, he has refused. M. Villele has expressed his willingness upon other terms, but those could not be accorded; and so M. Villele will probably return to his chateau and reflection, being too good a royalist and too sincere a friend to the reigning dynasty to promote by his continuance in the capital the intrigues of a violent faction, to which France would not submit, and to which the King, royal family, and people, are equally opposed. For talents, loyalty, and integrity, M. Villele knows no superior; but he is of a party, and entertains opinion which are alike opposed to the just and gradual extension of representative institutions in France. Villele might enter into the Polignac Administration and be useful, but a Villele Ministry would not do. There are rumours of changes in the Ministry, which are wilhout foundation, and of divisions in the Cabinet, which are equally illusory. The Poligac Cabinet will outive all these attempts at its overthrow, and will, ere loug, be as popular and respected as it deserves to be.

In the Stock Exchange world, there have been no extraordinary movments. Some absurd reports about the preparation of a naval force by Great Britain, to go, Jupiter knows where, and Jupiter alone knows wherefore, depressed the funds for two days; but when *Monsieur* discovered that he had been deceived, he hastened to make up the deficiency, by repurchasing his sold stock, and now 3 per cent. French Rentes are at nearly *eighty-four*.

In the Roman Catholic world, two or three little incidents have occurred, which I should do wrong did I omit to record, and especially in the columns of the John Bull, for I trust that the John Bull will ever remain the *fearless* and *uncompromising* supporter of Protestant interests, and the *exposer* of Popish or Papist frauds! Well, then, be it known to you, my bear Bull, that the age of miracles has not ceased, as the following account for the *Memorial of Bourdeaux*, a Catholic newspaper, will fully demonstrate. "A young "lady of this town," had been says the journalist, most solemnly, s "suffering four months from *a decline*, accompained with numerous "symptoms of an *alarming nature*, when she thought of having "recourse to the prayers of Prince Hohen-"lohe! The 16th inst. (March "1830!!!) being "the last day appointed by the Prince for the per-"formance of certain religious practices, the "young lady left her bed, dressed herself, and "proceeded to Church, from whence she went the "to Archbishop. She then returned home *perfect-*"*ly cured*! She has no more fever, her cough "has ceased, she eats heartily, has a good degis-"tion, and her sleep is sound—we can pledge "ourselves for the truth of this state-"ment!!" Bravo! It is a great pity that Prince Hohenlohe cannot cure moral as well as physical maladies by miracle, since then there might be a chance of the Gazette in question being cured of the sad malady of lying!!

The next account is of another description, and a little more amusing. It is recorded in a journal of Limoges, called the *Contribuable*. A young Catholic vicar, in the vicinity of Limoges, having been smitten with the charms of his clerk's wife, was summoned before his superiors; but instead of complying with the demand, he fled with the object of his affection. The husband, went in search of his faithless partner, and had nearly given up all hopes of recovering her, when on entering a public house in a village, he perceived his wife's portmanteau! He immediately made enquiry, and was informed that a priest occupied a room in the house, with a *handsome woman*! He ran immediately to the door, but met with a reception that compelled him to call the gend'armes to his assistance. They then pursued the vicar to a cellar, where he had locked himself up, and summoned him to surrender, which he refused to do. They then called upon him to give up the woman to her husband; but he persisted in his denial, and a "battle royal" ensued, which ended in the defeat of the vicar. The clerk, satisfied with having thus recovered his wife, made it up with the priest, and, in order to attest the sincerity of their friendship, *they embraced each other*!

The last anecdote I propose to relate to you, as illustrative of Catholic virtue and priest-like, decency and devotion in France, is a short account of a serious disturbance which took place on *Monday last*, in this *very city of Paris*, in the good street called the *Rue Dauphine*. *Two priests*, who were *intoxicated*, were observed to enter a *house of ill-fame*. The rumour of this circumstance being spread abroad, a mob of persons assembled round the door, which at length so greatly augmented, that not only that part of the Rue Dauphine, but some of the adjacent streets, literally became blocked up. The door of the house was forced, and the mob were about entering, when a party of soldiers came up, and prevented the populace from proceeding to any further acts of violence. A commissary of police, who also hastened to the spot, assured the crowd that the two priests had escaped by another door; but this declaration was so far from satisfying them, that the vociferations became louder, and louder, and the disposition to attack the house assumed so alarming an aspect that it was found necessary to call for the assistance of a stronger armed force. At this moment six commissioners of police arrived. The house was then searched; the two priests were brought out, placed in a coach, and removed, amidst the deafening shouts of an enraged populace, to the perfectare of police.

This is a specimen of the moral and virtuous priesthood, established by that prince of political quacks, Daniel O'Connell, Member for Clare, in "*ould* Ireland!"

And now for my Miscelleaneous Budget of foreign news. Between Paris and St. Petersburgh diligences have been established, and as the journey and voyage can now be made in *ten* days, do not be astonished if you receive a letter some time this summer from your "*Russian Correspondent,*" instead of "Parisian" Peter Hogg. *Sirvia* is organized, and Prince Wiloscn has called together the National Convention. The second instalment of the indemnity to be paid by the Porte to the Russian merchants has been made by Turkey; and it is said that a deduction of several hundred thousand piastres has been made by the Emperor in consequence of the representations of Alli Pacha at St. Petersburgh. The Reis Effendi has resigned his office from ill-health, and his successor is Mehemid Homid Bei Effendi, who has already twice occupied this post. The accounts from the provinces of Turkey are satisfactory, and the intercouse between Constantinople and Alexandria is active. It *Bays Bas*, there is still much trouble and discontent. A state prosecution has been very properly commenced against those conspirators who lately sought to establish associations to overturn the government, and substitute a reign of terror and anarchy, for one of mildness, mercy, and peace. The *Gazette des Pays Bas* contains the treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce between the King of the Netherlands and the republic of *Columbia*; and the new law, or rather proposed law, relative to public instruction, which is so unpopular, it is intended to withdraw. The new law project relative to the press, remains dormant. As to the war with Algiers, letters from *Toulon* state that a report is current of the *Circe* frigate having entered Algiers with a flag of truce. It was mentioned some time since that a vessel with a diplomatic agent on board had left Toulon, in order to convey to the Dey of Algiers the ultimatum of France. This explains the entrance of the *Circe* into the port of Algiers. The whole statement was, however, contradicted to-day at the Foreign-office, and is therefore unentitled to credence. On the other hand, *Le Temps* says that an emissary of the Dey of Algiers left Paris a few days ago. His demands in the name of his master were limited to the payment of three millions of francs, on the receipt whereof an Envoy Extraordinary would be despatched to Paris, changed to make every reparation that could be required—but all the propositions of the Dey were rejected. In fact, there must be a war—France is impatient of a war—thirsts for glory—and longs once more to hear the roar of the cannon, and to read the military despatches in the columns of the *Moniteur*. Be it so; but I know not what good William Allen, of Plough

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court, and the virgins of Peckham and Camberwell, will say to it. *Spain* is going to war with Mexico, and *Hayti* is going to war with *Spain*. In PORTUGAL there is peace and plenty—peace for the wicked as well as the good—and plenty of everything but treason and traitors. These desirable articles are at present *exports, and* the balance of trade is in favour of England. England feels this, and wishes that Portugal would IMPORT some of these commodities from that "unequalled isle;" but Don MIGUEL has a singular aversion to that species of traffic, which gives peace for war, and happiness and order for treason and discontent. This is the grand secret why Don MIGUEL is not recognised. I KNOW this. But why should His Majesty be required to admit into his dominions those who have conspired against his life, and who avow that at this very moment they cherish the same intentions, and only await the suitable moment for carrying their designs into full effect? Let common sense answer this enquiry.

And now to conclude. The Catholics in *Edinburgh* have sent an humble petition to the Catholics of France, praying for money *first*, because they are in debt; and *secondly*, because they wish to extend their system of proselyting. I am glad to perceive that the Scotch keep their money; and I have no little doubt they will also keep their feath—the religion of their forefathers. M. DE FREYCINET, Member of the French Institute, is on the point of sailing for another *voyage round the world*. The Crown Prince DUKE of CALABRIA, is about to be married to the eldest daughter of the King of Bavaria. *Trial by Jury* has just been introduced at *Malta*. Two Methodist missionaries in the canton of *Geneva*, have been nearly pelted to death by the Genevese republicans! the lovers of freedom and liberty of conscience! Nothing like principle. madame SONTAG is playing at Berlin, and Madlle. MALIBRAN is "indisposed" at Paris, and as the finale to this hodge-podge, we are about having *a new English establishment* in the Rue de la Paris, on a large and most magnificent scale, similar to that of GALIGNANI'S, which will consist of reading-rooms, circulating library, and English bookselling establishment, on a scale *wholly unrivalled* in *Europe*. I hope the new establishment may be only half as successful as the old one, and then no one will have a right to complain. Adieu,

Yours sincerely, P. H.

John Bull, April 6.]

The Opening of the Session of Parliament.

(From the Monthly Magazine, for March.)

ON Thursday, the 4th of February, the Parliament was opened by Commission. On this mode of commencing the public business, we have no inclination to involve ourselves in extent of remark. But we believe that a more acceptable mode of declaring the royal opinion on national affairs might be discovered, and that this is the seventh or eighth commencement of the session which has exhibited the Hibernian anomaly of his Majesty being in two places at once, and speaking to his faithful subjects the Lords and Commons at Westminster assembled, while, at the same moment, he is listening to the *polished* pleasantries of Sir Andrew Barnard; or given a solemn ear in the grave wisdom of Sir Edward Nagle, in his boudoir at Windsor. When King Charles of facetious memory was asked, why, instead of speaking his speech, he read it, the monarch, "who never said a foolish thing, nor ever did a wise one," replied, that "By'r Lady, he had so often asked Parliament for money, he was ashamed to look them in the face." We are far from presuming that any such declaration will be made by our illustrious Sovereign. But we wish that we could enjoy the advantage of seeing him oftener. We give him full credit for the due fitness for his exalted functions, and for the corresponding zeal. But still, Windsor is twenty-two miles from Westminster, and the most loyal telescope will find a difficulty in penetrating so far. A day spent on the road between Hyde Park Corner and the Castle-gates, may be but a pastime to Ministers, who are, we honestly believe, much more harmlessly employed while counting donkeys or dandelion along the road, than counting boroughs, or scribbling despatches in the showily-furnished rooms of Whitehall: but to humble-mortals, the distance interposes a formidable bar to intercourse; and, not being of the opinion of some important persons, that royalty may be fairly left beyond the visible horizon, so long as the country is blessed with a stirring Cabinet, we say, let us have no more Speeches by Commission.

We utter those sentiments from unfeigned respect for the monarchical portion of the Constitution. In the struggles which will unquestionably rise, we cannot afford to cast away any part of that great defence which our ancestors erected to the freedom of the people. The weight of the attack has, within our time, shifted from quarter to quarter that triple bulwark, which, if ever wisdom, virtue, and piety bestowed a work of man, hallowed the Constitution of the British Empire. To what has been done, we shall advert no more, until we can return with a hope of renovation. But the monarchical principle still remains unassailed by any breaker-in upon the glorious labour of the glorious dead; and that principle it shall be our most zealous task, as it is among our first duties, to preserve unshaken in the general trials that, from time to time, visit all nations.

The King's Speech is divided, as usual, under the several heads of foreign and domestic policy, trade and revenue, law, manufactures, and the state of the people. In this Speech, two important features are omitted, the Church, and Ireland. Another feature might have been introduced for which no trival gratitude would have been felt; and which must be introduced before long; the improvement of the Legislature. A measure before whose importance all the other interests of the state are child's play.

Let no one suppose that we are stooping to follow in the train of those miserable beings whose principles were as black, as their conduct was calculated to excite the indignation of every man of British feeling. We abhor the Radicalism, which sees nothing in established institutions but objects for the exercise of its powers of overthrow; hates every man in the exact proportion as he rises superior to the multitude in manliness, wisdom, and integrity; and clasps to its bosom and lifts on its shoulders every man of conspicuous miscreancy. But we must not suffer ourselves to be deaf to the voice that calls for the purification of all the great instruments of Empire. We must see the great political priesthood who officiate in our names round the Altar of the State, prepared for their office by something more than the mere robes. And we must see this, or see a result, to which our present public anxieties, the clamour of our struggling population, and the deepening pressures on every man, let his rank be what it may, will be but as the blowing of the summer's wind. The theory, that there was a grand rectifying power in the Legislature, which would instinctively correct its anomalies, seems to be given up by its oldest advocates. Canning's showy declamation has faded away, and we hear no more of the influence of popular checks on the one hand, and legislatorial impulses on the other, each exercising that measured restraint, those centripetal and centrifugal forces, by which the State was swept harmoniously round its orbit from year to year, every slight deviation compensated by some wise reaction, until the whole moved, the balanced and illustrious phenomenon of a free constitution. But we may give other evidence than our own, to the fact that Parliamentary Reform, conducted on the original principles of parliament, is growing less into a rabble desire than a public demand. We quote on this subject, (Quarterly Review, January 1830) an authority which will be scarcely suspected of blowing the trumpet to rouse a sleeping opinion.

"We cannot refrain from intimating it as our firm persuasion, that whoever listens attentively to the tone and language which is now heard in the unrestrained intercourse of the higher as well as lower classes of society, will be constrained to admit, that the resolutions and proceedings of the Legislature, and especially of the House of Commons, no longer command that respect and submission with which they were wont to be regarded!"

After this auspicious opening, the Review gives a passing touch of panegyric to Parliaments in general, which by no means communicates any peculiar share of brightness to the one in question. "So long as the Representatives of a Free People discharge their duty with wisdom and firmness, no class of men can be named who receive a larger share of the love and veneration of their countrymen; but there is none whose *dereliction* of duty is visited with more mortifying *alienation and neglect*."

The sentences that follow are equally pithy

"When a popular body begins *to degenerate*, it affects to deprecate all injudicious harshness and austerity, when the end can be equally attained by being more measured both in their language and resolutions. The people perceive the change; and after a while, an *evident abatement* ensues of the expectations which are formed of their deliberations. After they became so *idle or inattentive*, that they suffer the business which comes before them, to pass too much as a matter of course; and this, in its turn, causes their proceedings to be treated with carelessness, and sometimes with *disrespect*."

Then comes on the more formidable declaration, partaking of that style—

"When old Experience doth attain
To Something of prophetic strain.

"In the last *stage of decay* they serve merely as a *pegeant*, and are *despised*, as only serving to register the decrees of the Executive Government, which they have neither the virtue to modify nor to resist." The Review then remeasures its steps; and stating that there are important individuals who still think the danger chimerical, proceeds to fix its speculations to the particular object, and inquires—"whether it be really so certain that this branch of the Legislature (the Commons) possesses the character that it once did, for either ability attention to business, or independence." On those points it is declared that—"whether it be that the *House has sunk*, or the well-educated community has risen, it would be difficult to maintain, that as a body, they now constitute the choice of the Commons of the Realms, in the same sense in which they did some time ago. The next hit is "unkinder still." "Let any person listen to their ordinary conversation or reasoning, or sit down to the perusal of the thoughts they may have committed to writing, and they are not only found inferior to many private individuals among their contemporaries, but one seldom recognizes the grasp of mind and statesmanlike qualities which the representatives of a free and enlightened country might be expected to possess."

Then ensues a comparison with the proceedings of the Upper House, in which the Lords beat their unfortunate compatriots hollow—"for gravity, precision, and judgment."—"Another quality, in which the Members of the Lower House are thought likely to have somewhat declined, is *efficiency*. Whether this be originally the fault of the House or of the neglect or hurry of the Government, by whom the necessary measures ought to be prepared, can make no difference.—The main purpose of the House of Commons is, to see that the business of the nation be done, and its grievances redressed; and if, year after year, they meet and separate without seeing this accomplished, their efficacy must, for all useful purposes, be regarded as diminished. All real business is drowned in debates and reports. It is astonishing, at the end of a Session, to see how much has been said, and how little real business has been transacted."

So far has gone the estimate of the Legislative diligence, information, and ability. It is certainly not given in the shape of flattery, and we are unfortunately, not at present furnished with materials for the overthrow of this merciless inquirer into public brains. But we come to a question still more important.

The point, in which the Members of the House of Commons have sometimes been thought to be most deficient, is, their want of independence! Though less open to direct improper influence than formerly, there is too much reason to surmise that they do not speak and vote sufficiently according to their real sentiments."

The necessity of adhering to a party; the "multitude of applications which almost every member receives from his constituents, compels him, whether attached to Administration or not, to recive *favours* of one kind or another *from almost every department of the Government*. All those things, in the breast of a person of *delicate* feeling, restrain the just and legitimate freedom of thought and language, *beyond what can be easily imagined*." we a e protest against the Reviewer's ideas of the case; we believe that the imagination is perfectly conceivable, and that a person of "*delicate feeling*," as the epithet is happily applied, generally, has no scruple whatever in trying the strength of his own delicacy. But "worse remains behind."

"There is something," says this writer, "in the very atmosphere of the House, unfavourable to *bold and uncompromising* conduct. It is, *de facto*, a short of overgrown club. This is the worst part of the whole business. Things are every day admitted in private among the mempers, which are absolutely denied or concealed in the speeches reported from the gallery. Whoever, therefore, should endeavour to rend asunder that veil, which by all parties in the House is held up before the public, would lose his character and caste. He would be treated with coldness by those to whom he wished most to approximate, while he might feel insuperable repugnance to untie with those who where most willing to receive him. A law of independence more painful to the individual or more injurious to the commonwealth than this, cannot well be pictured. It amounts to a surrender of the noblest privileges; and chokes the source of the fairest virtues which distinguish and adorn the citizen of a free country.

A quotation from Sallust reinforces the position that, as the commonwealth rises to distinction by the virtue and incorruptibility of its individual member, so does, the period arrive when the commonwealth must support, as it may, the vices of its leading men. Then comes the comment,

"Were many of those elder Romans among us, the *versatility* of the House of Commons would not be so rapid and remarkable as we sometimes find it. It too often happens, that the public measure connects itself at some link or other with the job. It is the indulgence of a grovelling and selfish spirit by their representatives, which has, at last, in so many instances, made the subjects of free states grow weary of their representatives, and take refuge in an absolute monarchy—as both more vigorous and more virtuous." The argument is clenched with the famous quotation from Montesquieu—"As all things have an end, the state of which we are speaking, will lose its liberty and perish. Rome, Lacedæmon, Cartage all have perished; and it will perish when its Legislative shall have become more corrupt than Executive."

This we give "without note or coment," as the phrase is. We shall not add a syllable to it. We shall not even venture to say whether it is true or false. And for this silence we, in common with all, writers within the borders of this free country have our especial reasons. But the whole extract is a sign of the times. It must have been no gentle change of the tide that swept round the good ship the Quarterly to lie with her stem where her stern lay before. There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy. But it is not for us to "pluck out the bowels of the mystery," and there we leave it to the grand interpreter—Time,

The King's speech has for once disappointed no hope of the country, for the sufficient reason, that the country expected nothing from it. It is of course the speech of ministers; and however their words are in the habit of exceeding their deeds, yet their whole frame is so nerveless, evasive and trifling, that they have not left themselves the faculty of even a vigorous fiction. The first statement of this Ministerial *Exposé* is worthy of being ranked under the "Cours Circular." It informs his Majesty's faithful people that they are not at present fighting the French, nor the Russians—intelligence which, for its interest and novelty, must be duly appreciated by an admiring people.

The speech next informs us that the Turkish and Russian war has been brought to a conclusion. This vies in novelty and interest with the preceding.

His Majesty has "concerted with his allies measures for the final pacification and settlement of Greece, and trusts to be able to lay such information before the House as will explain his conduct in those transactions." *We* trust that his ministers will lay a very large bundle of tape-tied papers on the table of the Honourable House, which nobody will read, or could understand in case of reading that Lord Aberdeen will make a speech of immeasurable prolixity and unfathomable profundity on them in the Upper House, and that Mr. Peel will emulate his Lordship's example with an extraordinary clearness of rivalry in the Lower; that Mr. Hume will throw the subject into confusion, and Alderman Waithman throw the house into convulsions; that the motion, whatever it may be, will leave the country gentlemen and others as wise as it found them; that a great deal of pleasantry will diversify the proceeding, and that every one present will be happy to get to his bed.

"His Majesty laments that he is unable to announce to you any prospect of a reconciliation between the princes of the House of Braganza," Of course not, and the result of the attempt was obvious from the beginning to every human being at the "Inscrutibles." The scarlet doors of the council-room shut out the common sense that was to be found in the streets, Every captain of a skiff from Rio or Lisbon could have told the wise men of Downing Street that Don Miguel was a coxcomb, and that Don Pedro was not a hair's-breadth more indebted to nature; that two coxcombs can never be brought together but for some additional display of foolery—an inflexible law; and that to persuade either of them to listen to any plea of public feeling or personal generosity, is an extravagance worthy only of the stolidity of a Rat Cabinet.

But it comes out in this formal document that Don Miguel is to be recognized as king. And the document makes the further confession, that the Don has forced us to this measure. He is told, that he has gained the victory, and that he owes it to himself, to his system of scorning our remonstrances, and harassing our intercourse with his people—"The numerous embarrassments arising from the continued interruption of those relations, increase his Majesty's desire to effect the termination of so serious an evil"—"Here be sweet words, faith," as Dame Quickly says. There is no mention of the right or wrong of the affair, none of the old declamation on the hereditary privileges of the Brazilian prince, nor of the guarantee of England to the perpetual connection of the thrones, nor a syllable of the antagonist right of Don Miguel. The only question with his Majesty's ministers, after all their virtuous wrath at usurpation, comes to be one of profit and loss. Whether shall we gain or lose more by siding with Don Miguel or grappling with him? The question is undoubtedly an excellent one for a rat cabinet, but it is, we believe, the first time that it has been embodied in a king's speech. That Don Miguel's conduct has been contemptuous of the opinions of the cabinet we perfectly allow, and by no means blame him for it. That he "humbugged"—the vulgarity of the word does not prevent its applicability—the Lord Dudley in the most consummate manner, is matter of universal acknowledgement; nor do we impeach him for so fair, and so easy an exercise of his ingenuity. (The noble lord had, however, the compensation of getting his house handsomely furnished on the retreat of the royal fugitive, on which fortunate windfall we congratulate a nobleman of his narrow income.) That Don Miguel laughed at in council and put to instant route in the field, the whole rabble of that puppyism in politics, which, armed with a Benthamite constitution, and a clamorous tongue, began with giving lectures on liberty, with the dungeon and the scaffold in the background; we cannot place among the counts of his indictment. But, that he did as it pleased his royal will, to our merchants and fellow subjects—that he treated England with scorn, and menaced us with the combined hostility of the family thrones, is as well known, as it would have been natural that we should retort scorn with scorn. But we knew our ministers better; he threw "embarrassments" in their way; and he left them to flounder on as they could. It does not appear that he moved hand or foot to assits us out of the slough. The policy of contempt fully achieved its triumph, and the ministerial *expose* his at once taught him, and every other state, how to deal with us in future. But among the "quips and cranks" of the affair, is the horror of the radicals at the triumphant Portuguese. In their journals, in their harangues, in the streets, in the Honourable House, in every spot, from a Mechanics' Institute up to the legislature, they exhaust all their righteous indignation upon this "unlicensed grasper at a diadem," Brougham exhales a subtler venom while the name hangs upon his lip; Hume is more unbearably Scotch in that conglomeration of rugged words which tumble out to announce his virtuous wrath; and poor Lord Holland shakes off his years, and shoulders his crutch, to shew how fields were won in the days when Burdett and he were babes, sitting beside the full-charged kennel of Westminster eloquence, and sworn to Fox and buff-waistcoats. And the best part of the burlesque is, Don Miguel's "guilty disregard of royal rights," concentred in the word, usurpation,

Oh word of fear,
Ungrateful to a whiggish ear!

To have overlooked the glaring ridicule of this, sudden fastidiousness would have argued wilful blindness; and accordingly Lord Aberdeen, who, mystified as he is, is not wilfully blind, attacked the noble lord on his sudden oblivion of his great friend, Napoleon, that gentle and unusurping friend of liberty, on whose fall his lordship had bestrode his foundered Pegasus, and over whose tomb he had wept, to the amount of one of the most melancholy epigrams that ever made the clay lie heavier on the remnants of a lamented rogue.

(To be Concluded.)

There is a Bill now before Parliament "to make provision for the lighting, watching, cleansing, and paving of parishes in England and Wales," in which it is made an offence in any person "*to fly any kite, drive any hoop, or play at foot ball*, or any other game or games, to the annoyance of any passenger or traveller."

Notes of country bankers stamped in the years 1827, 1828 and 1829. The total of such notes stamped in 1827 was 2,280,972*l.*; in 1828, 3,042,254*l.*; in 1829, 2,795, 976*l.*—*John Bull April*, 5.

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